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EXAMINER

HENN, TIMOTHY J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/725,368

Applicant(s)

MONROE ET AL.

Examiner

Timothy J Henn

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 November 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 120 as follows:

The later-filed application must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application (the parent or original nonprovisional application or provisional application); the disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

2. The office notes that the preliminary amendment filed on November 29, 2000 amends paragraph 1 to read "This application is related to and claims priority of copending applications...". It is noted that the specification of the cited copending application 09/715,783 do not comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. It is further noted that the second cited copending application 09/716,141 was invented a different inventive entity. Therefore, the claim of priority in paragraph 1 of the specification is not consistent with 35 U.S.C. 112.

Specification

3. The amendment filed November 18, 2002 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132 states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added

material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: The claim of incorporation by reference of applications 09/715,783 and 09/716,141. The incorporation by reference adds the entire specification of the co-pending application into the specification of the present application. Since the co-pending applications contain matter which was not originally disclosed in the present application, the claim of incorporation by reference made after the filing of the present application adds new matter to the present application.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-6, 12, 13, 19-23, 29 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kato et al. (US 6,697,105).

[claim 1]

6. In regard to claim 1, note that Kato et al. discloses a system for capturing, encoding and transmitting continuous video from a camera to a display monitor via a network (Figure 1), comprising: a display monitor for displaying video from the camera

(Figure 1, Item 28); the display monitor being separated into a plurality of operating zones (Figure 2), including; a map zone including a camera icon on the map for indicating where the camera is located (Figure 2, Item 40 MAP WINDOW); a display zone for displaying the video captured by the camera (Figure 2, Item 44 VIDEO WINDOW); and a control zone for on screen control of the camera (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW), map (Figure 15) and display functions (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW; The office notes that by changing the camera settings the display window is changed).

[claim 2]

7. In regard to claim 2, note that the system of Kato et al. further includes a plurality of cameras (Figure 1, Items 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, etc) each identified by a specific icon on the map (Figure 2, Items 42-1, 42-2, 42-3, etc; Column 3, Lines 53-60).

[claim 3]

8. In regard to claim 3, note that the system of Kato et al. further includes a directional character for indicating the direction where the camera is aimed within the map (Figure 2; Column 9, Lines 8-25).

[claim 4]

9. In regard to claim 4, note that the system of Kato et al. further includes a selector adapted for altering the direction of the camera (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW; Figure 10; Column 4, Line 25 – Column 5, Line 14).

[claim 5]

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10. In regard to claim 5, note that in the system of Kato et al. the camera direction selector is controlled by typing in a camera angle (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW; Column 4, Lines 4-13).

[claim 6]

11. In regard to claim 6, note that in the system of Kato et al. the camera direction selector is controlled by rotating the camera icon (Figure 10; Column 4, Line 25 – Column 5, Line 14).

[claim 12]

12. In regard to claim 12, note that in the system of Kato et al. the display monitor includes a mapping feature illustrating the location of the camera (Figure 2; Column 3, Lines 53-60).

[claim 13]

13. In regard to claim 13, note that in the system of Kato et al. the output signal for the camera may be selected by activating the camera location on the mapping feature (Column 3, Lines 53-62).

[claim 19]

14. In regard to claim 19, note that in the system of Kato et al. the map zone includes a plurality of maps (Column 7, Lines 29-33). The office further notes that Kato et al. discloses the creation of multiple views or “maps” through the use of a zoom function (Figure 15).

[claim 20]

15. In regard to claim 20, note that in the system of Kato et al. the plurality of maps (created by the zoom function) are accessed via a pull or drop-down menu (Figure 15, Item 200).

[claim 21]

16. In regard to claim 21, note that in the system of Kato et al. each of the maps further includes graphical icons (Figure 2, Items 42-1, 42-2, 42-3...) depicting cameras or "sensors" which are accessible by the system.

[claim 22]

17. In regard to claim 22, note that the system of Kato et al. further includes a graphical icon for depicting each camera and representing the location of the camera on the map (Figure 2, Items 42-1, 42-2, 42-3, etc; Column 3, Lines 53-60).

[claim 23]

18. In regard to claim 23, note that in the system of Kato et al. the graphical icon representing a camera is constructed for clearly depicting the direction in which the camera is currently pointed (Column 3, Lines 57-60; Column 9, Lines 21-25).

[claim 29]

19. In regard to claim 29, note that Kato et al. discloses a system for displaying continuous video (Figure 1) comprising: a camera (Figure 1, Item 10-1); and a display monitor (Figure 1, Item 28) adapted to display: a map zone indicating a location of the camera (Figure 2, Item 40 MAP WINDOW); a display zone displaying video captured by the camera (Figure 2, Item 44 VIDEO WINDOW); and a control zone allowing a new direction of the camera (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW); wherein the

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display zone is adapted to display video from the new direction (Column 3, Lines 53-62; Column 4, Lines 4-13; The office notes that if a video window is displaying the current output of a controlled camera, the video window will inherently be updated as the camera is controlled to change its viewing angle); and wherein the new direction is determined by inputting a camera angle (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW; Column 4, Lines 4-13) or a rotation of a camera icon (Figure 10; Column 4, Line 25 – Column 5, Line 14).

[claim 34]

20. In regard to claim 34, note that Kato et al. discloses a display monitor (Figure 1, Item 28), comprising: a map zone indicating a location of a camera (Figure 2, Item 40 MAP WINDOW); a display zone displaying video captured by the camera (Figure 2, Item 44 VIDEO WINDOW); a control zone allowing a new direction of the camera (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW); wherein the display zone is adapted to display video from the new direction (Column 3, Lines 53-62; Column 4, Lines 4-13; The office notes that if a video window is displaying the current output of a controlled camera, the video window will inherently be updated as the camera is controlled to change its viewing angle); and wherein the new direction is determined by at least one of the following input: a camera angle (Figure 2, Item 46 CAMERA CONTROL WINDOW; Column 4, Lines 4-13) or a rotation of a camera icon (Figure 10; Column 4, Line 25 – Column 5, Line 14).

21. Claims 30 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Marchese (US 2002/003575).

[claim 30]

22. In regard to claim 30, note that Marchese discloses a system for displaying continuous video (Figure 1) comprising a camera (Figure 1, Items 24); and a display monitor adapted to display video captured by the camera (Figure 1, Item 22, 44); wherein a priority is assigned to the captured video (Paragraph 0051); and wherein the display is activated based on the priority (Paragraph 0051).

[claim 31]

23. In regard to claim 31, note that Marchese discloses a system for displaying continuous video (Figure 1) comprising: a camera (Figure 1, Items 24); a display monitor adapted to display video captured by the camera (Figure 1, Item 22, 44); an event detection sensor adapted to activate the camera based on an event (Figures 17a, 17b; Paragraphs 0055-0057, 0139-0149; The office notes that at the start of recording a request must be sent to the camera to download the images to the client computer; this process constitutes an "activation" of the camera); wherein the event detection sensor is a motion detector (Figures 17a, 17b; Paragraphs 0139-0149); and wherein a color is displayed on the monitor to identify each event that causes the camera activation (Paragraph 0143).

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24. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

25. Claims 7, 10, 11, 15-18 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato et al. (US 6,697,105).

[claim 7]

26. In regard to claim 7, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a camera direction selector which is automatically controlled by a panning feature on the camera and is always displayed on the map. However, it is well known in the art to provide automatic panning controllers such as object trackers in surveillance cameras to allow the camera to follow a moving object as it moves through the cameras field of view (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a tracking controller to automatically control the panning of the camera to track objects as the pass through the cameras field of view.

[claim 10]

27. In regard to claim 10, note that Kato et al. discloses al limitations except for a plurality of monitors with a first monitor being designated as a primary monitor and including the map zone, display zone and the control zone and with an additional monitor being designated a secondary monitor with the entire video screen function being dedicated to the display of camera videos. However, it is well known in the art to

use multiple display monitors to display control functionality and video separately to give the operator a larger view of critical controls and video without the need to purchase expensive large monitors (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to separate the control and video functionality onto two smaller monitors to give the operator a larger view of critical controls and video without the need to purchase expensive large monitors.

[claim 11]

28. In regard to claim 11, note that if the control functionality on the primary monitor controls the camera whose video is being displayed on the secondary monitor, the control function of the primary monitor would inherently be used to control the video display on the secondary monitor.

[claim 15]

29. In regard to claim 15, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for an initial logon screen presented to a user, and wherein access to the user is denied until the user successfully logs on. However, it is well known in art to protect access to secure resources by username-password pairs which require a user to authenticate to the system via the use of a username and secret password before being allowed to access any resources which are stored on the system, such as the video control and display of Kato et al., to prevent unauthorized access (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to protect the security system of Kato et al. with a password to prevent

unauthorized access.

[claim 16]

30. In regard to claim 16, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a select feature adapted for permitting the user to elect the loading of presets. However, it is well known in the art to associate a group of settings for a system with the user who is logging on to the system as identified by the username in the username-password pair (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the username portion of the logon information to load a set of presets when certain users logon to allow the users with a consistent configuration each time they log on (The office notes that in this case the "username" field would correspond to the "select feature").

[claim 17]

31. In regard to claim 17, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a select feature adapted for permitting the user to customize the system. However, it is well known in the art to allow varying degrees of access depending on the username-password pair to allow only certain users as identified by the username to customize system settings (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the username-password pair to identify only certain users who would then be able to customize the system (The office notes that in this case the "username" field would correspond to the "select feature").

[claim 18]

32. In regard to claim 18, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a display implemented as HTML or XML pages generated by a network application server. However, it is well known in the art to create interfaces based on HTML or XML to provide remote access to systems over connections such as the Internet without installing specialized applications on the computers at the remote location (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use HTML or XML for the interface to provide remote access to systems over connections such as the Internet without installing specialized applications on the systems at the remote location.

[claim 27]

33. In regard to claim 27, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a drop-down menu in the display zone including operating information relating to the video displayed therein. However, it is well known in the art to use drop-down menus for the setting of display parameters to allow easy changing of display characteristics of the system (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a drop-down menu to alter display parameters of the display window of Kato et al. to allow easy changing of display characteristics of the system.

[claim 28]

34. In regard to claim 28, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for information including camera network address, current network bandwidth used, images size expressed in pixels, type of codec used to capture and display the video, type of

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error correction currently employed, number of video frames skipped, captured frame rate, encoded frame rate, and number of network data packets received, recovered after error correction, or lost. The office notes that these parameters are standard parameters associated with the display of video in a system such as that of Kato et al. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the setting of the above parameters to configure the system of Kato et al. to the users preferences as is well known in the art (Official Notice).

35. Claims 8 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato et al. (US 6,697,105) in view of Dickinson et al. (US 5,602,585).

[claim 8]

36. In regard to claim 8, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a control device adapted for assigning a priority to an event captured at a camera and activating a display of the camera based on the event occurrence.

37. Dickinson et al. discloses a camera system which acts as a motion detector and activated a video mode when a motion is detected in the field of view of the camera (Column 1, Line 50 – Column 2, Line 41) to allow full resolution images to be taken during times when a motion event is detected. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the image display system of Kato et al. with the motion detection of Dickinson et al. to

display video from a camera in which motion has been detected.

[claim 32]

38. In regard to claim 32, note that Kato et al. discloses a system for displaying continuous video (Figure 1), comprising: a plurality of cameras (Figure 1, Items 10-1, 10-2, 10-3...); and a display monitor adapted to display video captured by the cameras (Figure 1, Item 28). Therefore, it can be seen that Kato et al. lacks an event detection sensor adapted to detect an event in the captured video; wherein video from the camera associated with the event detection sensor detecting the event is displayed on the monitor, if the event is detected.

39. Dickinson et al. discloses a camera system which acts as a motion detector and activated a video mode when a motion is detected in the field of view of the camera (Column 1, Line 50 – Column 2, Line 41) to allow full resolution images to be taken during times when a motion event is detected. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the image display system of Kato et al. with the motion detection of Dickinson et al. to display video from a camera in which motion has been detected.

40. Claims 9, 14 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato et al. (US 6,697,105) in view of Marchese (US 2002/0003575).

[claim 9]

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41. In regard to claim 9, note that Kato et al. discloses displaying video from a single camera in the display zone. Therefore, it can be seen that Kato et al. lacks selectively displaying video from any combination of cameras in the display zone.

42. Marchese discloses the use of a display grid of any size to allow the user to select the number of cameras to be displayed in the display zone (Paragraph 0052). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the user to specify the number of cameras to be displayed and to configure the display zone accordingly to allow the viewing of video from multiple cameras at the same time.

[claim 14]

43. In regard to claim 14, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a control for selectively subdividing the display area of the secondary monitor into a plurality of panes for simultaneously displaying a plurality of video images from a selected plurality of cameras.

44. Marchese discloses the use of a display grid of any size to allow the user to select the number of cameras to be displayed in the display zone (Paragraph 0052). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to allow the user to specify the number of cameras to be displayed and to configure the display zone accordingly to allow the viewing of video from multiple cameras at the same time.

[claim 24]

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45. In regard to claim 24, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a drop-down menu associated with each camera for selecting operating parameters of the camera including still-frame capture versus motion capture, bit-rate of the captured and compressed motion video, camera name, camera caption, camera icon direction in degrees, network address of the various camera encoders, and quality of the captured still-frame or motion video.

46. Marchese discloses a camera and camera server setup function which allows a user to configured how the client computer, camera and camera server interact with one another as well as setting various display and video options. For example, Marchese discloses the setup of values including still-frame capture versus motion capture (Paragraph 0124), bit-rate of the captured and compressed motion video (Paragraph 128, "Record an Image every..."; The office notes that by setting an amount of data to be downloaded in a specific interval, a "bit-rate" is effectively set), camera name (Paragraph 0120, "Camera Name"), camera caption (Paragraph 0120, "Camera Notes"), camera icon direction in degrees (Paragraph 0121; The office notes that since the camera icon is displayed in a similar orientation as that of the camera, by setting the PTZ value of the camera a direction of the camera icon is also set), network address of the various camera encoders (Paragraph 0108, "Server IP Address"), and quality of the captured still-frame or motion video (Paragraph 0125). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the setup functionality of Marchese with the system of Kato et al. to allow the user to define the settings with which the system will operate. It can further be seen that Kato

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et al. in view of Marchese et al. lacks a camera drop-down menu associated with each camera for selecting the above described operating parameters. However, it is well known in the art that drop-down menus can be used in situations where a full display of all options is only desired at certain times and hidden the rest of the times to maximize the use of display screen area for other more important tasks (Official Notice).

Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a drop-down menu interface for the parameter setting of Marchese to make display screen area available for other more important tasks.

47. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato et al. (US 6,697,105) in view of Tanaka et al. (US 6,208,376).

[claim 25]

48. In regard to claim 25, note that Kato et al. discloses all limitations except for a control for selecting and dragging a camera to the display zone whereby a users may cause video to be displayed in any given pane by dragging the desired camera icon to a desired display pane and dropping it.

49. Tanaka et al. discloses the use of drag-and-drop selection means for selecting a camera to display video from (Figure 7) to allow the user to quickly configure the display area for viewing video from certain cameras. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the drag-and-drop selection system of Tanaka et al. to allow the user to quickly configure the display

area for viewing video from certain cameras.

[claim 26]

50. In regard to claim 26, note that Tanaka further discloses clearing any desired display pane by dragging the selected video off the display pane, and dropping it (Figure 12).

51. ³³Claim ~~32~~ is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marchese (US 2002/0003575) in view of Dickinson et al. (US 5,602,585).

[claim 33]

52. In regard to claim 33, note that Marchese discloses a plurality of cameras (Figure 1, Items 24); a secondary monitor adapted to display video from cameras in a plurality of arrays (Figure 1, Item 44); wherein the video displayed on the secondary monitor is displayed in a high resolution, high-bit rate stream if the array is 2x2; wherein the video displayed on the secondary display monitor is displayed in a low-resolution, low-bit rate stream if the array is 3x3 or 4x4 (Paragraph 0052). The office notes that Marchese teaches scaling the video to fit in the display size of the array. It is also noted that when scaling video to display in small display screens, it is well known in the art to reduce the resolution through a process such as interpolation or thinning of the image data to be able to display the entire image without cropping (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reduce the resolution of the video displayed when the video is displayed in panes (such as the 3x3 or 4x4 configurations). The office further notes that when displaying

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reduce resolution images, the images are inherently low-bit rate due to the smaller amount of data being displayed in an equal amount of time. Therefore, it can be seen that Marchese lacks a primary display monitor adapted to display video associated with an event from one of the cameras; wherein the video displayed on the primary display monitor is displayed in a high-resolution, high-bit rate stream.

53. However, it is well known in the art to provide multiple monitors in a video surveillance system such as the one described by Marchese to allow the viewing of higher resolution images without the need to purchase large, expensive single display units (Official Notice). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a primary monitor in the system of Marchese to increase the number of images that can be viewed, or the resolution a set number of images can be viewed at without the need to purchase large, expensive single display units. It can further be seen that Marchese lacks a primary monitor which displays video associated with an event in a high resolution, high-bit rate stream.

54. Dickinson et al. discloses a camera system which acts as a motion detector and activated a video mode when a motion is detected in the field of view of the camera (Column 1, Line 50 – Column 2, Line 41) to allow full resolution images to be taken during times when a motion event is detected. Therefore, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the image display system of Marchese with the motion detection of Dickinson et al. to display video from a camera in which motion has been detected. The office further notes that it would have been obvious to display the high resolution image on the

primary monitor outside of the grid setup of the secondary monitor to allow the high-resolution image to be displayed without image scaling to allow an operator to view the full details of what the camera is seeing.

Conclusion

55. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following prior art further shows the current state of the art image control systems for multiple cameras.

i.	Washino	US 5,450,140
ii.	Urisaka et al.	US 6,529,234
iii.	Kato et al.	US 6,597,393
iv.	Suzuki et al.	US 6,608,649

56. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy J Henn whose telephone number is (703) 305-8327. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy R Garber can be reached on (703) 305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TJH
3/14/2004



NGOC-YEN VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER